

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 27. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812.

[Vol. 26.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuation.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank

PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

EGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thruston Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-1f

INSURANCE

On Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against accidents occasioned by Fire.

THE requisitions of the law incorporating the Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society having been complied with, the society commenced the business of Insurance by issuing policies on the 14th instant.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons wishing to make themselves safe against this destructive element, (FIRE) that they have the means at their very door! no delay in sending to offices at a distance need now arise, and when the small sum demanded for the price of Insurance is considered, it is presumed that few if any prudent persons will omit the opportunity of making themselves secure in case of accident, when it can be done on such easy terms.

Permanent premiums on houses of Brick or stone covered with wood, in which hazardous trades are carried on, will be insured at one and a half per cent.

Houses, part of brick or stone, and part wood, at two per cent.

Houses, all of wood and covered with wood, at two and a half per cent.

If contiguous or within thirty feet of other buildings, a small addition to the above premiums will be charged.

It is to be remarked that this premium, once paid or secured by notes, there will be no further call unless by some great calamity occasioned by Fire, a call for a quota should become necessary.

If hazardous trades are carried on, or hazardous property is contained in the buildings, the premiums will be proportionately high.

Persons desirous of making Annual Insurances, can do it, at one third of the above premiums.

For further information apply to Wm. Macbean, clerk to the Society in Lexington, or to the following persons who have been appointed agents to the Society.

John Wrigglesworth—Lexington.

Thos. V. Loofburrow—Frankfort.

John Grahame—Louisville.

Thos. Scott—Winchester.

Val. Peers—Paris.

Athalston Owens—Washington, Mason County.

James Chambers—Limestone.

Thos. C. Howard—Richmond.

James Finley—Cynthiana.

Wm. R. Hines—Bardstown.

Danl. Brown—Greensburg.

Wm. Moseby—Glasgow.

Dr. Geo. Seldon—Millsburg.

Winfield Bullock—Shelbyville.

21 JAMES MORRISON, Prest.

JOHN H. VOS,

AT the Brick house below the Branch Bank, carries on the business of PAINTING in all its various branches. He will execute with elegance, sign house and carriage painting. Orders from the country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. 24

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority)

AN ACT

For the relief of John N. Stout.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby directed to adjust and settle the account of John N. Stout, of Kentucky, and allow him the sum of eighty-seven dollars fifteen cents, for his fees and compensation as a jailor, for committing, subsisting and releasing, Archibald Hamilton, a prisoner of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 20, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the surveyor-general, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorised and required, (as soon as the consent of the Indians can be obtained) to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of lake Michigan to lake Erie, particularly noting the place where the said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress: Provided, that the whole expense of surveying and making the said boundary lines shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the public lands.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 20, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas and William Streshly.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to settle the accounts of Thomas Streshly and William Streshly respectively, late collectors of the internal revenue in the district of Ohio, by allowing to said Thomas such further credits for all accounts of uncollected revenue as he shall satisfactorily prove to have been delivered over by him to other collectors, and such sum as he shall appear to be entitled to for his attendance as a witness in behalf of the United States: carrying the balance, if any, which may appear due to said Thomas, to the credit of said William, in his account with the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

May 22, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

It is said there are certain Indians who cut down a tree to get at its fruit.—This is very much like the leading Federalists,

who seem as if they would risk a dissolution of the Union or a destruction of the government, for the sake of getting into power.

Tren. True Am.

The wealth of the federal party is often boasted of—with what truth, we shall not now enquire. But we may be permitted to ask, whether by this boasting it is intended to insinuate that a man in middling or poor circumstances must necessarily be stupid and dishonest, and that wealth always confers a judgment to discern and a disposition to pursue what is right? If so we must be allowed further to enquire, why the bible declares, "It is easier for a camel to go thro' the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN?"—And whether the same causes which make the rich unfriendly to the precepts of religion, might not naturally render them inimical to the principles of liberty?

Ib.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Federalism and the Loan.—When the Federal administration wanted to borrow a few millions of dollars, they opened their books, and lo! eighty thousand dollars were subscribed!! When the Republican administration open their books for a loan, in two days, about six MILLIONS—seventy-five times as much as the Federalists got—were subscribed; yet do our federal editors hop into their hot-beds of sedition, and clap their wings and crow and exult as much as if they had gained a victory.

Federalism borrowed at eight per cent. Republicans can have money enough at six per cent. Yet we are told there is

no confidence in the administration, and that Federalists have all the money?

We have all the wealth and talents of the country on our side," said a Federalist the other day.—"Then you must have a wretched bad cause," replied a Republican, "or you would not be so long and so greatly in the minority. A party that had powerful talents—numerous presses—enormous wealth—and withal a good cause, could not fail to have a majority amongst an enlightened People." Ib.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.—There is no end to them and it would be a tedious and thankless task to crush them one by one. But there is one, which those who know the facts ought long ago to have contradicted, that we ought to notice; because it must be on the part of those who first circulated it, the offspring of wilful and premeditated deceit. It is said that Mr. Stephen Girard has been permitted freely to enter certain British goods in the face of the non-importation law, whilst others, native citizens as they are called (a description of citizens by the way, neither recognized as such by the law or constitution) have been denied a like privilege. The facts we believe, are these. The vessel of Mr. Girard entering contrary to law, was forthwith labelled by the proper authority. Under a right exercised by our courts of admiralty the vessel has been released by the District Judge in opposition to the wishes and official representation of the Treasury Department, on the defendant's giving bond to abide the judgment of the court. A similar course has been pursued by other judges in relation to other vessels similarly situated. In the case of Mr. Girard, we believe, instructions have been given to prosecute with the utmost rigor of the law this violation of the statute. In relation to the right thus asserted and exercised by the judicial authority of the country, we can only say that its tendency is, (if not to subvert the law) to defeat its obvious intention, which is the essence of every law, by admitting into our ports and throwing into the market goods, the importation of which the law specially prohibits. And though the violator may be mulcted in a penalty four fold the value of the importation, and the violation thus punished, yet by the infraction of the essence of the law sanctioned by judicial authority, all the evil which it could produce has already been done to the community, and cannot be remedied even by a four fold penalty. It is to be hoped that in future laws the judicial officers will be precluded by the legislature from rendering the measures of government nugatory by the exercise of this dispensing power. In the name of truth we demand these editors, who have innocently given currency to this misrepresentation, to contradict it in such manner as they may think proper.

Nat. Int.

The public have been at a loss to account for the recent violence of federal exertions. It is remarkable, that during the winter they were quite silent, and did not show their zeal in the cause of Great-Britain before the Spring. It is not supposed, however, that the natural seasons have had any influence upon them; but it is now very clear that an English political cause has put them in motion. Let us endeavour briefly to explain it.

Great-Britain has lately stimulated Russia to resist France; and from experience of past transactions, there can be no doubt that the British are to assist the Russians with money, troops, and ships. These supplies will drain the English treasury, and furnish full employment for all the disposable force of Great-Britain over and above the army employed in Portugal. Of course, a war with the United States, at this time, would be to the British the most disastrous thing that could happen; for, if they support Russia against France, they cannot efficiently defend Canada, the West-Indies, &c. And if they defend these, then they cannot assist Russia. Hence the necessity on the part of Great-Britain to prevent war with the United States at this particular juncture; and hence the prodigious exertions of the federal party, or British allies in the Union, to distract the administration, to prevent the loan being filled, and thus to make all our war measures prove abortive.

Virginia Argus.

It will give our readers a strong idea of the virulence of the party spirit now temporarily predominant in the state of Massachusetts, to inform them that the federal papers at Boston more than hint to the Governor and House of Representatives of that state neck and heels out of doors, because perchance it contains a handsome Republican majority!

Nat. Int.

CONTINUED PREPARATION.

The strong and steady current of public supplies into the Arsenal of the United States, has increased the garments (made on contracts with master Tailors and Seamstresses) to two hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and twenty two for the service of the current year 1812, including some that were on hand from the surplus of 1811. There are likewise quantities delivered prepared in other places.

The garments prepared are coats, vests, pantaloons, overalls, shirts, socks, garters, working frocks and trowsers, green rifle overalls and frocks, great coats or watch coats, and round jackets with sleeves, of woollen cotton and linen.

Besides these very large and corresponding deliveries have taken place of woolen and cotton blankets, shoes, hats, caps, stock and clasps, hose and cockades, eagles, buttons, mattacks, fasicine, pick and falling axes, camp kettles, common horsemen's and hospital tents and flies, tent poles with pins and mallets, gunslings, knapsacks, haversacks, axe slings, spades and shovels, bowls and pans, plate tin and copper, salt-petre, sulphur, gun-powder, fire arms, drums, fifes, packing casks, statonery, canteen, cartridge boxes and

belts, and bayonet belts and scabbards, powder horns, pouches, cords and tassels, plumes, epaulets, &c.

Great acquisitions of blankets and other woolens and of worsted stuffs, have been recently made to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Four or five contracts for swords—Six or seven for cavalry saddles and other horse equipments to a large amount, and for a number of other things necessary to war have been made, and are in the fullest course of execution and delivery upon a large scale, to a value and with a rapidity, through the remaining time of the Purveyor's Office, which has never before been performed with the same force, in the United States. Yet it is true, and certain, that the orders of the War Department would have justified much more, could the manufacturers and merchants have supplied the materials from the work-shops or ware houses. Dem. Press.

We have heretofore stated from an authentic source the number of garments which passed through the office of army inspector, on or before the 21st of May. We now add that in the last eight days of business of the office of the Purveyor of Public Supplies, the tailors and seamstresses garments delivered, amounted to twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventeen, besides things not garments, such as tents, ingredients for powder, shoes, hats, &c. &c. to a great amount.

The purchases of blankets, cloths and other woollen goods, between the 14th and 31st of May, by the same officer, were between 220,000 and 240,000 dollars in amount. The garments in the hands of the working people, and the great body of materials purchased and received, and of materials now making up, will occasion a very strong and steady current of supplies to continue.

Ib.

SALT PETRE.

The following is a statement of the Salt Petre annually made in the caves of the United States, extracted from returns of manufactures by Marshals:

Virginia,	lbs. 59,175—59,175
Kentucky—Barren Co.	18,200
Clarke	1,500
Christian	250
Cumberland	6,223
Estill	19,937
Fleming	113
Floyd	5,515
Greenup	7,970
Grayson	1,353
Henderson	2,260
Knox	10,195
Montgomery	44,575
Ohio	900
Pulaski	459
Rockcastle	7,390
Wayne	51,785
Washington	40
Warren	24,850
	201,973
East Tennessee,	</td

All other maritime ports of Europe on the pre-
tence that this system could not be permanent
and complete, so long as they retained their
liberty with regard to it.

The outrageous principle here avowed connects itself obviously with the proposition too much countenanced by America, that the continental system of Bonaparte, as far as it operates to the *confiscation* of neutral property on shore, on the ground of such property being British produce or manufacture, is a mere municipal regulation which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations. It is unnecessary to recur to the various arguments by which it has been shewn that this system does not partake of the character of municipal regulation, which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations; but that it is a mere war measure directed with the most hostile spirit against Great Britain; and in order to extend this system on the principle of municipal regulation all the rights of independent neutral nations are to be violated, their territories to be seized without any other cause of war whatever, but that they may be incorporated with the French nation, and thence becoming subject to her rights of dominion, receive the continental system as a municipal regulation of France, and thus the mere possibility of non-compliance with the whole of the system is made the ground for the occupation or invasion, the incorporation or extension of every state where the French arms can reach.

Great Britain cannot believe that America will not feel a just indignation at the full development of such a system—a system which indeed Bonaparte has partially opened before, and has in the instances of the Hanseatic towns, of Portugal and other countries, carried into complete execution, but which he has never completely unfolded in all its extent until the present moment; and in what an insulting and preposterous shape does he now attempt to bring forward and promulgate this code which he is to force upon all nations? He assumes the Treaty of Utrecht to be in force, and to be a law binding upon all nations; because it suits his convenience, at this moment when the navy of France is driven from the ocean, to revive the doctrine of “free ships making free goods” he has recourse to a treaty no longer in force, in which such a stipulation existed—a treaty which, by his own express refusal at Amiens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was not then revived as even binding on G. Britain and France, between whom alone as parties to it, and only while they were at peace with each other could it ever have had any legal effect; yet even this treaty is too narrow a basis for his present pretensions, since he cannot find in it his rule for limiting maritime blockades to fortresses actually invested, besieged, and like-
ly to be taken; no provision of any description having been made in that treaty either for defining or regulating blockades.

Surely at such an instant, America will not urge Great Britain to abandon or to soften any precautionary, any retaliatory right against such a power. The British government not only feels itself impiously bound to defend them, as they respect Great Britain, with all vigor, but to call upon every nation to resist such exorbitant pretensions.

If Great Britain, at such a moment were to relax her orders in council against France, would not all other nations have reason to complain that the common cause was abandoned?

America must feel that Bonaparte is not acting, as indeed he never has acted, with any view of establishing principles of real freedom with respect to navigation; but is merely endeavoring to cloak his determination, if possible to ruin Great Britain, by novel demands and rejected theories of maritime law; and America must see, that Bonaparte's object is to exclude British commerce from every coast and port of the continent; and that in pursuit of this object, trampling on the rights of independent states, he insultingly proclaims his determination to effect it by direct invasion of those independent states, which he as insultingly terms a *guarantee*, thus making the most solemn and sacred term in the law of nations synonymous with usurpation of territory and extinction of independence. America must see, that as all the states hitherto in his power have been seized on to *guarantee* his system, he is now proceeding to destroy what remains of independence in other neutral states, to make that *guarantee* complete. From his want of power to pass the Atlantic with his armies (a want of power for which the United States are indebted to the naval superiority of G. Britain), his system of a *guarantee* force may fail as to America, but as he cannot hope to shut American ports against Great Britain by occupancy and invasion, he hopes to effect his purpose by management and fraud, and to accomplish that by *insidious* relaxation which he cannot accomplish by power.

Great Britain he feels is only to be ruined by excluding her from every port in the world; he hopes therefore to shut every port in Europe by force, and every port in America by management; he pretends to conciliate America by applause of her conduct, and a partial relaxation of his system in her favor. He accompanies the promise of repealing his decrees with conditions, which he trusts America will not disavow, and which he knows G. Britain must reject; knowing at the same time that the relaxation of his decrees will be of little use to America, without a corresponding relaxation by Great Britain, he throws every obstacle against concession to America by Great Britain, making her perseverance in her retaliatory system more than ever essential to her honor and existence. And surely it will not escape the notice, or fail to excite the indignation of the American government, that the ruler of France, by taking the new ground now assumed, has retracted the concession which America supposed him to have made. He has inconsistently and contemptuously withdrawn from her the ground upon which she has taken a hostile attitude against Great Britain, since the repeal of our orders in council, and even the renunciation of our rights of blockade, would no longer suffice to obtain a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

His Majesty's government cannot but hope that America, considering all the extravagant pretensions set forth by the ruler of France, in the Duke of Bassano's report, and at the same time the resolution to march his armies into all states, into the ports of which the English flag is admitted, will acknowledge, that this doctrine and resolution constitute a complete annihilation of neutrality, and that she is bound as a neutral state to disavow and resist them. Every state that acquiesces in this report, must act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy are to be considered henceforward as the same in the language of the French law of nations, and Great Britain has a right to consider that every nation who refuses to admit her flag upon the principal assumed admits and recognises the doctrine of the report.

I will not now trouble you, sir, with many observations relative to the blockade of May 1806, as the legality of that blockade, assuming the blockading force to have been sufficient to

enforce it, has latterly not been questioned by you.

I will merely remark that it was impossible Great Britain should receive otherwise than with the utmost jealousy the unexpected blockade made by America for the repeal of the Decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her Orders in Council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her Decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British Empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which, without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only herself to do so; but she is entitled to represent that course of conduct on the part of France which is the only impediment to her obtaining what she desires at the hands of G. Britain, namely, the repeal of the orders in council.

I am authorised to renew to the American government the assurance of his royal highness' anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point, whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade herself, however erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition by the British government had been declined, she might deem it justifiable, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference, and friendship, and those of Great Britain with hostility; but this delusion is at an end; America now finds the French decrees not only in full force, but pointed with augmented hostility against G. Britain. Will the government of the United States declare that the measures now taken by France is that repeal of the obnoxious decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British orders in council? Will the American government, unless upon the principle of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstances, declare that there is at this moment a ground upon which the repeal of our orders in council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted upon any other ground, that an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows, whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a concession which the British government cannot and will not make.

If this be true, for what purpose can she persevere in her hostile attitude towards Great Britain, and her friendly one towards France? Do the American government really wish to aid France in her attempt to subjugate Great Britain? Does America expect that G. Britain, contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, & submit to the mercy of the opponent? If both these questions are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she for a moment longer continue the hostile measures against us? The American non-intercourse act was framed upon the express principle of continuing in force against the power, whether France or Great Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of which America thought herself entitled to complain; but the repeal contemplated by that act was a *bona fide* repeal, & not a repeat upon an inadmissible condition, and America can never be justified in continuing to resent against us that failure of relief which is alone attributable to the insidious policy of the enemy that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussion interwoven the question of the decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maritime law.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
AUG. J. FOSTER, &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington June 3, 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length without referring to the whole context, and also believe it to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal, yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 30 contains the whole substance of the dispatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.
Department of State, June 4, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character, to be shewn to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction.

I cannot but persuade myself, sir, that on a re-consideration of the subject you will perceive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday.

Should I be mistaken in this expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconstruction.

With a view to this, permit me to enquire whether the passage in your letter, stating the conditions on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction.

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With a view to this, permit me to enquire whether the passage in your letter, stating the conditions on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 30, 1812.

NEWS OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Arrived in this place on Friday last, when there was a firing of cannon and musquetry commenced, and kept up until late in the evening. The same thing we understand, took place at Frankfort. In this town, Winchester, Richmond and Nicholasville the houses were illuminated—and most decided evidence of approbation of the measures, was every where manifested.

In the moment of Joy, when the citizens saw their country a second time declared independent—it is reported that at Nicholaville, Winchester and Richmond, Mr. Pope our Senator who opposed the War was burned in effigy.

Seventeen Thousand men have been recruited for the new Army.

A British fleet of four sail of the line, and several frigates has arrived at Halifax.

Fourteen seamen (no doubt impressed Americans,) deserted from the British schooner Mackrel, lately arrived at New-York, with Mr. Russ, the King's messenger.

A petition has been presented to Congress from a respectable number of merchants and others of New-York, praying a continuance of the embargo, a few months longer than the time for which it was passed.

The celebrated *D'Yrwo* arrived lately at Baltimore from South America.

The Virginia papers state, that additional troops are assembling to protect Norfolk against surprise; that troops have arrived there from Maryland, and that orders had been given for all the new Infantry in the state to march to that point. A sufficient number of troops has assembled at New-York to repel any attack that can be made on that city. The fortifications are nearly completed.

Volunteers to furnish the quota of 100,000 have nobly stepped forward in every state where the requisition has been made.

Two hundred and sixty acres of land have been purchased by government near Albany, (N. Y.) a camp where is to be formed and extensive barracks erected.

On the 8th inst. the army under the command of Brig. Gen. Hull, left the encampment near Dayton, and marched towards Detroit, where it has arrived ere this time.

HENRY'S MISSION.—The authority given by Sir John Craig for Henry's mission to Boston has been admitted by the English minister in both houses of Parliament—yet they wish to throw the whole blame on Craig,—just as they did the murder of Pierce on Whithby, and the murders of the Chesapeake, on Humphreys. But Whithby, Humphreys, and Craig, instead of disgrace met with promotion on their return to England.—Strong proof indeed, that his majesty did not sanction their conduct!

On Friday afternoon (the day which the news of the Declaration of War arrived) the citizens of this place and its Vicinity assembled; conformable to public notice—to express their opinions thereon.

John Fowler esq. was chosen chairman, and Thomas T. Barr. Secretary to the meeting.

After an eloquent address from Mr. Bledsoe, in which he took a view of our relations with Great Britain, he moved the following Resolutions—which were unanimously adopted;

When a crisis arrives in the affairs of a Free, Independent and Republican nation,—a nation acknowledging the obligation of Justice and the will of the people as the sole guides of their Public Conduct—to assert by force those rights of which a Hostile Power has by a series of the most wanton and continued aggression attempted to deprive them—it becomes not merely the privilege, but the duty, of every portion of the community to express their opinions freely respecting public men and public measures.

And this appears evidently to be the more necessary, when the success of those measures, must essentially depend upon the support derived from Public Sentiment.

The People of Lexington and its Vicinity believing that such a *Crisis* has arrived as respects the People of America and the Government of Great Britain.—And being assured from sources which do not admit of doubt, that WAR has been declared by the Congress of the U. S. against that Power, after a patience of Injury unparalleled in history and unbecoming a Brave and Free People—are desirous to Testify their sense of this *Important* measure and to throw their mite into the Great National Balance upon this momentous occasion. They are aware, that it belongs immediately to the constituted authorities to decide on this interesting subject. But they cannot forget, that their decision ought to be the mere expression of the Public Will. Those now assembled believe they are only echoing the voice of their fellow citizens wherever the American character exists in its purity when they Resolve—

1. That a War on the part of the United States against Great Britain, has been forced upon us by the latter, by a course of measures directed both insidiously and openly against the happiness, honor and independence of our country—which if followed by submission on our part, must end in the subversion of our Government and the destruction of all that Freeman should hold most dear.

2. Resolved, that the Rights and Independence of the American People call aloud for a War against Great Britain: (1) Because she has made slaves of thousands of our fellow citizens, immured them in her floating dungeons, and compelled them to fight her battles. (2) Because she has seized and converted to her own use millions worth of our property, and declares that we shall only trade where, when and with whom she wills:—thus making of our Resources the means

of her power, and her will the Rule of her conduct. (3.) Because she has attempted to divide our Union and excite Domestic Insurrections amongst us. (4.) Because she has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished massacre of all ages, sexes and conditions. (5.) Because in fine, she neither promises us redress for all those Injuries and Insults, nor that she will refrain from the commission of them in future. We enter not further on the detail because their recapitulation but reminds us of the disgrace in not having before attempted to avenge them.

3. Resolved, that the Administration of our General Government possesses our entire confidence, and that we will support it through all the stages of war to the attainment of our Just Rights as a nation, to the extent of all that we have, or are.

4. Resolved, that those who have temporised, or opposed the declaration of war, are unworthy the confidence of free-men.

5. Resolved, that while we are fully sensible of the injuries done to us by France, a war with that power at this time, would imprudently hazard our means of annoying Great Britain, and rashly put an end to a pending negotiation for an adjustment of our differences and indemnification of our losses.

And we think it would be criminal folly to put it out of our power to assert one just claim because we have another unasserted.

6. Resolved, that we view those who will not aid our government in this our second struggle for Independence, as enemies of their Country.

7. Resolved, that similar meetings be recommended to all Free Americans, for the purpose of expressing their opinions on this Great Subject, that Great Britain and the world may see that our administration have the entire confidence of the American people; whose agents they are, whose organ they have been in declaring War, and whose display of strength will ever be seen in the reflected lustre of the peoples power.

Resolved, that copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to the governor of this state, the President of the U. States, and to each house of Congress.

At a Barbecue given to Capt. Hamilton's Company of Volunteers, at Gen. Robert Russell's Mill in this county, on Saturday, the 27th of June—After dinner, Gen. Robert Todd was chosen President, and Gen. Robert Russell, Vice-President; when the following toasts were drunk, as an unanimous expression of the sentiments of the people there collected.

1. James Madison.—Worthy of being the chief magistrate of a free people: he has prepared us for the present crisis—he has the confidence of his country.

2. The Twelfth Congress.—In declaring War against G. Britain, they have only reechoed the sentiments of the people of Kentucky.

3. George Washington.—His sainted spirit will conduct the American army, in the maintenance of that Independence, which his valor, so eminently contributed to establish.

4. Benjamin Franklin.—He lies slumbering beneath the laurels of the Tomb.

5. Thomas Jefferson.—He penned our first declaration of Independence, he must approve our struggle for its maintenance.

6. The Representatives of Kentucky, who voted for War against G. Britain: they meet the approbation of their fellow citizens.

7. The Volunteers of Kentucky.—They are ready to execute the late Decree of their representatives.

8. Tories.—This crisis will point them out; another climate for them.

9. Foster, the British spy.—Let him be shipped home instantly.

10. The rising Republics of South America.

Success to their virtuous struggles for Liberty.

11. Our Constitutions.—Linked by the hearts of Republicans; the sword that cuts the chain, must perforate their bosoms.

12. The Republicans throughout the world—Liberty, order and the sovereignty of the people.

13. New-York—a better temper; more republicans, and less ambition.

14. Our Independence.—May it be the first list of infancy, and the last prayer of age.

15. The Essex Junto—with talents devoted to sedition, wealth to corruption and influence to the disturbance of their country's peace.

16. Our Venerable Governor—although he will pass from among us, the memory of his services will live forever.

17. George Nicholas and John Breckinridge Could they be resuscitated from their ashes—they would hail the present crisis as the most glorious in the annals of our country.

18. The Warriors of Tippacanoe—Their general is remembered and deserves to be remembered with honor and veneration, may both officers and soldiers never be forgotten.

19. De Witt Clinton—We wish no second Burr at the head of our republic.

The American Fair—they will smile on the friends of their country only.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Gen. Henry.—The Tories of 1812 May they have firmness enough to shew us who they are; we will then give them the play of 1776.

By Lieut. T. C. Cravens, Isaac Shelly. The ensuing election for Governor of Kentucky, will test the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

By J. E. Blythe.—The heaviest curses of an injured country light upon him, who attempts to thwart the measures of our government.

Col. Monroe—we are indebted to his exertions—for the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

By Capt. Hamilton.—May the volunteers of this Regiment never disgrace their predecessors.

—May the legs of every tory be made drumsticks, with which to beat Jefferson's march.

By J. L. Holmes Jr.—Gen. Wells—one of the heroes of Tippacanoe—he has uniformly obeyed the voice of his country when her rights were endangered; may his services be gratefully remembered.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fayette, at Gen. Russell's mill—Gen. Russell being chosen chairman of the meeting, an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Bledsoe calling the attention of the citizens to the declaration of war against Great

Britain which was concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which met unanimous approbation.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Fayette County at the mill of Gen. Robert Russell; those citizens there assembled, sensible of the importance of the present crisis, and fully assured from respectable and authentic sources of information that WAR has been declared by the United States against G. Britain, believing that it is the right and duty of every portion of the American republic to declare their sentiments on this momentous occasion, do therefore resolve,

1. That the wrongs our country has received at the hands of Great Britain, are of so deep a die, and of such long continuance, that to submit to them is to abandon our independence, and to submit to all that a free people should most avoid.

2. We deprecate war, but we will submit to death rather than the terms G. B. seeks to impose on us, and the depredation which would be the consequence.

3. We will support with all our powers our Government in this second struggle for independence, against a nation who has never ceased to claim us as slaves or dependents—to annoy our peace by every art of treachery or openly to violate and insult our rights.

4. We know the general government are the mere organs of the will of the American people we believe they have expressed that will in this declaration of war, and we have no doubt that the power of the people will support it.

5. We are firmly prepared with all sacrifices to support our government, because we believe it is pursuing the interest of the people.

6. Resolved that those who have opposed this declaration of war, or who will not support it with all their powers are not the friends of the American people.

7. Resolved that copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the governor of this State—the President of the U. S. and each member of Congress from this State.

—
Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the Editor of the Reporter, dated,

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1812.

"Owing to the occupation of Congress in confidential deliberations, I had forebore to communicate with you on political subjects for several mails. I am now at liberty to announce that War is declared against England. On the first inst. the President sent us an able message recommending the measure. On the 4th the House of Representatives passed the bill, by a majority of thirty votes, exclusive of my own and of others who were absent. On the 17th the bill passed through the Senate, with some unessential amendments. It was reported to the House on the 18th, when an attempt being renewed to defeat the bill, it was repelled, 85 to 44. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments, and on that day the President approved the bill. Every patriot bosom must throb with anxious solicitude for the result. Every patriot arm will assist in making that result conducive to the glory of our beloved country."

(SEAL.)

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this place, dated

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, June 21, 1812.

"On the 11th May, PERCEVAL was shot dead, as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons—the report of this affair in the London Courier, leads one to suppose, that the discontents in London are very alarming. BELLINGHAM was the assassin—he acknowledged the facts—and justified his own conscience, by reference to individual injuries which the minister had refused to redress. The Coroner's inquest found him guilty of wilful murder. As he was about to be conveyed to jail, the populace attempted to rescue him,—cheered him—shouted—cried out against the military, and *huzza'd* for BURDETT. The members of Parliament retreated precipitately from the house, &c. &c."

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States be and he is hereby 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CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR SIX LIKELY

Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To save fruitless application none need be offered, unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-tf March 9, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

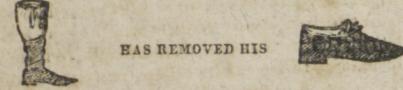
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber



HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather,

and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812. 5-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Cheviers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1812.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SITTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours.

Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his tables shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Slate Iron Works.

The Bourbon Furnace

IS now in full blast—All orders shall be filled with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to patterns forwarded. Those who wish machinery executed in the neatest manner, will I hope pay the strictest attention to their patterns.

Slate Forge,

Is also in complete operation; where Black-Smiths, Gun-Smiths, &c. &c. can be supplied, upon the shortest notice with

BAR IRON

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, Forged to suit their orders. A constant supply of OWINGS'S IRON, and CASTINGS, will be kept at his store, in Lexington, and sold wholesale and retail on moderate terms, to suit purchasers. The subscriber's store is opposite Capt. N. G. S. Hart's, on Main Street.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

December 21, 1811. 2-tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING seventy-five acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story Buck House, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

11-tf March 7.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRAND, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-tf

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, a town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, March 18, 1812.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FLYBLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANTHONY FOS, ER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilvoy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail, on Limestone street.

4-tf January 17th, 1812.

SPORTSMEN.

A SWEEPSTAKE race will be run over the Nashville turf on the first Thursday in November next, the four mile heats, agreeably to the established rules of said turf, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States or territories, by paying One Thousand Dollars entrance each. The subscription paper will remain open until the 1st day of September next, but not bound to designate their nags until the day preceding the race, at which time the entrance money must be deposited with the judges.

The subscription paper is lodged in the hands of Roger B. Sappington, proprietor of said turf, to whom any communication can be made, and will be attended to by him.

Nashville, May 18, 1812.

N. B. Three nags were entered on the day of opening the subscription.

THE subscriber offers for sale her undivided interest in a tract of 10,000 acres of valuable LAND, lying on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Sandy. The survey is in the name of John Harvie, Chs. M. Thruston and Edmund Taylor, the heirs of George Rice, dec, of whom the subscriber is one, and entitled to one equal third part of the tract, her part amounting to 555 1/2 acres. The subscriber is unable to give any other description of the tract than that she has informed it is very rich and valuable land. She will dispose of her interest at a reduced price for cash or good negroes, and will give a reasonable credit for a part of the price. She is informed that there is no interference in the land, and will make a general warranty deed, as soon as a division takes place, for which a suit is now depending.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to Richard Roach, at Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington, or the subscriber in Bardstown.

RUTH ROACH.

Bardstown, March 25th, 1812. 17-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same. He also directs to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

I WISH TO SELL

A tract of LAND,

WITHIN three miles of Shelbyville, containing TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES—about thirty acres of which are cleared, with some improvements, and an indisputable title.—Or I will exchange it for land in the neighborhood of Lexington. Apply to Moses Hall of Shelbyville, or to Dr. JOHN TODD, Lexington.

14-tf JOHN TODD, Lexington.

THE public are informed that on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, I made to a certain White Cox a deed for a lot of ground situated on Main street, in the town of Winchester and designated on the plat of said town by the number 54, and that the said deed purports to have been made for and in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid. But the said Cox has not paid one cent of the said nine hundred dollars, and of course I have an equitable lien on the said lot for the whole amount of the said purchase money: and moreover the said Cox having obtained the said deed by false and fraudulent representations, I shall bring suit against him for a rescission of the said contract.

REBECCA JOINER.

Winchester, April 29th, 1812. 19-tf

For Sale.

A LOT of ground on main Cross Street adjoining Lowry and Shaw's Hat Manufactory—30 feet front—also another Lot on Limestone street adjoining Mr. John Springie's, apply to

I. & E. WOODRUFF, Agts.

for the Proprietor.

May 25th, 1812. 22-tf

LAND FOR SALE

In small lots, to suit the CONVENIENCE

of the residents of Lexington and other purchasers.

I WILL lay off from three hundred to four hundred acres of first rate land situated about two miles and a half from the court house, on the Limestone road; great part of which is heavily timbered with much better timber than any other land at the same distance from Lexington.

Persons wishing to purchase may view the land before the sale, which will be in Lexington on the second Wednesday the 10th day of June at 12 o'clock.

Negotiable notes with approved endorsers, one half the purchase at four Months, the other half at nine Months, will be taken in payment. For further particulars enquire at my Store or on the premises.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

May 19, 1812. 22-tf

Kentucky Insurance Office,

MAT 26, 1812.

A GENERAL meeting of the share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be held at their office, on Wednesday, the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk.

23 Ken. Ins. Co.

CUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT, set.

MARCH TERM, 1812.

SALLY DRYDEN, Complainant,

against

DAVID DRYDEN, Defendant,

In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant, by

her counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court: and it appearing from the affidavit of Joseph F. Lewis, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on her motion, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term, and answer the complaint of his bill herein, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters contained in this bill decreed accordingly.—And it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published eight weeks successively in some public authorized newspaper of this state, according to law.